Appendix I.

[Vide answer to clause (*d*) of starred question No. 281 asked by Sri V. Gurunandan Row at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 6th April 1955, page 844 supra.]

Copy of G.O. Ms. No. 4183, Public Works, dated 21st December 1954.

[Water-supply—Chingleput district—Red Hills Tank—Supply of water for Avadi Congress Session—Permitted. *Reference.*—From the Special Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, No. 5492/54-F-1, dated 10th December 1954.]

In the circumstances reported the Government approve the supply from the Red Hills Tank of water not exceeding three lakhs gallons per day for about a week to the Congress Camp at Avadi during the period of the ensuing All-India Congress Session there. The usual charges should be levied for the supply of water.

Appendix II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 283 asked by Sri V. V. Ramaswami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 6th April 1955, page 845 supra.]

Statement.

(*a*) The total estimated area cultivated in 1954-55 is 14,761,800 acres under food crops and 3,546,400 acres under commercial crops.

(*b*) The estimated demand for the nitrogenous fertilisers for agricultural purposes during 1955 is as follows :—

Ammonium Sulphate	109,000	tons.
Urea	1,300	,,
Ammonium Sulpho Nitrate	1,200	,,
Nitro chalk	100	,,

No estimate of Phosphatic and Potassic fertilisers whose distribution is not controlled and which are sold in open market has been made.

As regards organic manures the quantity of Sesbania seed to meet the estimated demand is 400 tons to cover an area of 15 lakhs of acres both for seed purposes and as green manure. The requirements of other green manure seeds have not been estimated.

(*c*) There has been short supply of Ammonium Sulphate for some time during 1954, mainly on account of short fall in the production at Sindhri. With the arrival of imported stocks of Ammonium Sulphate in November 1954, the supply position

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improved considerably and it is expected that the Government of India will maintain supply of stocks to this State in 1955 in accordance with the phased programme drawn up by this Government.

(d) There are intensive cultivation schemes which are in operation to achieve self-sufficiency in food. The following is a list of the principal Schemes :—

(1) River Pumping Schemes.

(2) Supply of oil engine pump sets to ryots on hire.

(3) Supply of oil engines and electric motor pump sets under hire purchase system.

(4) Supply of tractors on hire.

(5) Supply of tractors on hire purchase system.

(6) Tube wells with filter points.

(7) Distribution of Ammonium Sulphate.

(8) Distribution of green manures.

(9) Distribution of improved paddy seeds.

(10) Distribution of millet seeds.

(11) Distribution of pulses seeds.

(12) Control of pests and diseases of crops.

(13) Crop competitions to increase acre yields.

(14) Soil Conservation Schemes.

(15) Public Works Department Irrigation Schemes.

(16) Tank Improvement Scheme.

(17) Special (Grow More Food) Minor Irrigation Programme.

As regards cotton, a Cotton Extension Scheme is in operation to make the State self-sufficient in cotton by—

(1) extending the area and,

(2) the use of improved seeds,

(3) adoption of proper methods of cultivation,

(4) application of fertilisers, and

(5) plant protection measures.